

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1-34 are pending in this application. In the Office Action, claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 for allegedly including an undefined term; claims 1-3, 18, and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,056,171 (Santamaria); claims 4, 15-16, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Santamaria; claims 5-14 and 23-25 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim; and claims 26-30 are allowed.

Initially, Applicant thanks the Examiner for noticing the allowable subject matter in claims 5-14, and 23-30. By this amendment, Applicant has amended claims 1-2, and 20 and added claims 31-34. Reconsideration in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

### **I. REJECTION OF CLAIM 17 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112**

In the Office Action, claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 because the term “10 degree oval” is allegedly given a meaning repugnant to the usual meaning of the term. In particular, the Office alleges that the term “oval” or “ellipse” is defined in terms of eccentricity, which has a value between zero and one. Applicant respectfully traverses this decision and requests withdrawal of this rejection.

While an ellipse may be defined in terms of eccentricity, an ellipse may also be defined as the shape that is perceived when a circle is viewed from an angle. In particular, when viewed from a 90 degree angle, a perfect circle is perceived. Conversely, when viewed from a 0 degree angle a straight line is perceived. When viewed from varying angles between 0 and 90, ellipses of various shapes are perceived. Consequently, an ellipse can also be defined by the angle

(between 0 and 90) formed between the viewing angle and the plane of the circle. This definition is commonly used in drafting, in which objects having a circular shape are commonly depicted from various angles. Support for this definition is found in the various printouts included as Exhibit A. In light of this, Applicant respectfully submits that the term “10 degree oval” is sufficiently defined. As a result, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

## **II. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1-3, 18, AND 20-22 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)**

In the Office Action, claims 1-3, 18, and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Santamaria. “A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987); see MPEP § 2131, p. 2100-70. Since Santamaria does not include every feature of the claimed invention, Applicant respectfully traverses this decision.

With regard to claims 1 and 20, Santamaria fails to describe a fore handle that is flexible. Santamaria lacks any discussion of flexibility or materials that are flexible as being a feature of the device. To the contrary, Santamaria includes a heel support 30 that “is designed for providing additional structural strength.” Col. 5, lines 1-17. As a result, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

With further regard to claim 2, during the telephone interview, the Examiner stated that the claimed rounded end was interpreted as being a feature of the opposing sides. Applicant has amended the claim to clearly state that the rounded end is a feature of the carrier plate. Since

Santamaria clearly fails to disclose a carrier plate having a rounded end opposite the fore handle, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

With further regard to claim 20, Applicant respectfully submits that Santamaria fails to describe a longitudinally curved carriage as in the claimed invention. As shown in FIG. 2 of Santamaria, for example, the distal end 14 of the main member 10 is clearly shown lacking any longitudinal curvature. Additionally, Applicant respectfully submits that Santamaria fails to describe a horn for removing a sock coupled to the handle. In particular, Santamaria discloses a finger hook 22 that “is designed for grasping with the hand of a user such that the user’s index finger is positioned in the concavity of the finger hook. In addition, this hook can be used when needed to assist the user to raise the sock to a desired height...” Col. 4, lines 14-26. Both these applications are unrelated to removing a sock. Further, the shape of the finger hook is not favorable for use in such a manner. As a result, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

With further regard to claim 21, Applicant respectfully submits that Santamaria fails to describe a device that includes a hole for storing the device. Santamaria simply lacks any discussion regarding storage of the device, let alone the inclusion of a hole. As a result, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

### **III. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 4, 15-16, AND 19 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

In the Office Action, claims 4, 15-16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Santamaria. Applicant notes that the Office relies on the previous rejection of independent claim 1 discussed above. Applicant incorporates the

arguments presented above with respect to this rejection. In light of these arguments, Applicant respectfully submits that Santamaria fails to make the claimed invention obvious. As a result, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

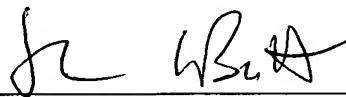
#### IV. NEW CLAIMS 31-34

By this amendment, Applicant has added new claims 31-34. Applicant respectfully submits that these claims are in condition for allowance as presented in light of the arguments presented above, as well as for their own patentable features.

#### V. CONCLUSION

In light of the above, Applicant respectfully submits that all claims are in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner require anything further to place the application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicant's undersigned representative at the number listed below.


Respectfully submitted,



John W. LaBatt

Reg. No.: 48,301

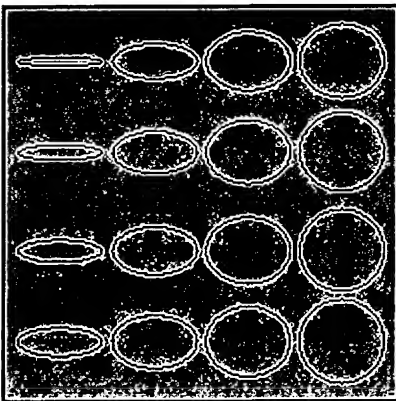
Date: May 28, 2003  
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## Isometric Symbol Font - Building the Character Set - page 4

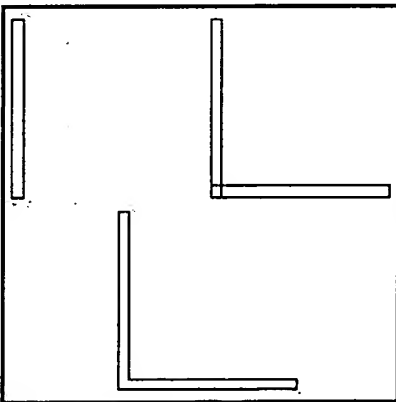
### Step 10

Another essential tool is a full set of ellipses. Create an 8.00-inch circle, convert to curves, add the nodes and copy it. Go to the page/symbol # indicated in the table and paste and apply the vertical scale using the Transform Docker.



Page #	Symbol #	Transformation
10	042	5 degree ellipse = 10% vertical scale.
11	043	10 degree ellipse = 18% vertical scale.
12	044	15 degree ellipse = 26% vertical scale.
13	045	20 degree ellipse = 34% vertical scale.
14	046	25 degree ellipse = 42% vertical scale.
15	047	30 degree ellipse = 50% vertical scale.
16	048	35 degree ellipse = 56.6% vertical scale.
17	049	40 degree ellipse = 63% vertical scale.
18	050	45 degree ellipse = 70% vertical scale.
19	051	50 degree ellipse = 76% vertical scale.
20	052	55 degree ellipse = 79% vertical scale.
21	053	60 degree ellipse = 83% vertical scale.
22	054	65 degree ellipse = 88% vertical scale.
23	055	70 degree ellipse = 94% vertical scale.
24	056	80 degree ellipse = 97% vertical scale.
25	057	90 degree ellipse = the perfect circle.

### Step 11



Ever notice how many times you have to create an angle or extrusion from scratch? While none of the following are going to be in isometric, their use will be clear at the end of this series.

Go to page 26, Symbol 058 to begin the angle/extrusion series.

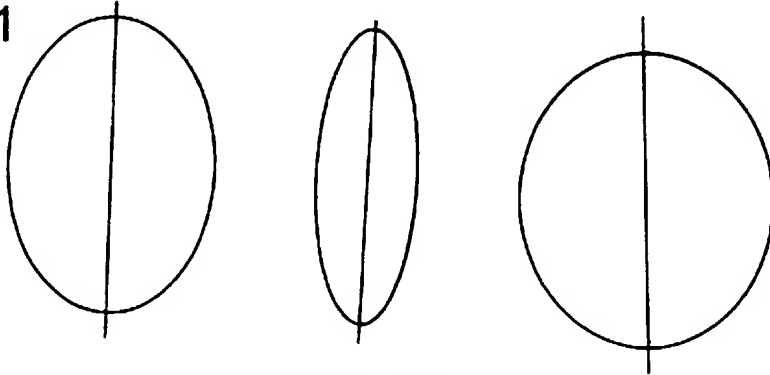
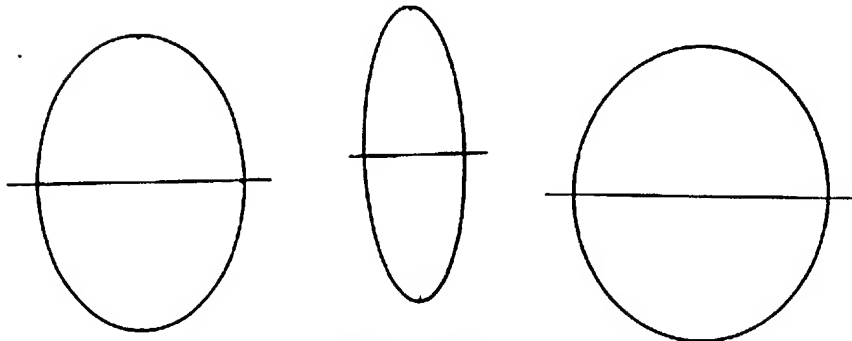
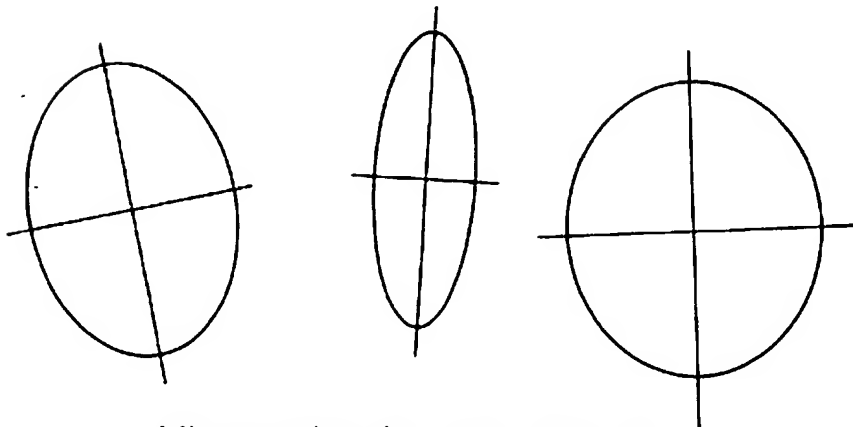
We will start with an "L" extrusion. Create a rectangle 0.50 inches across by 8.00 inches high.

Duplicate, rotate 90.00 degrees, and snap into place.

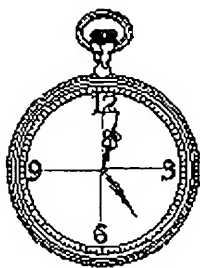
Weld together, delete any extra nodes and make sure that all of the segments are straight lines. Duplicate and move it completely off the page so it is available on future pages. Copy the symbol.

**Tutorials****Drawing Ellipses****Anatomy of an ellipse:**

When we view a circle at an angle we see an ellipse. We refer to this viewing angle as the degree of the ellipse. A perfect circle is viewed at 90 degrees and at angles less than that we see various degree ellipses on the way down to a zero degree ellipse (a straight line). Understanding the mechanics of drawing ellipses is not difficult, mastering the drawing of ellipses is. An ellipse has two axes we need to know about, the minor axis and the major axis. The minor axis divides the ellipse into two equal halves across its narrow dimension. The major axis divides the ellipse across its long dimension into two equal halves. The minor and major axes cross each other at a 90 degree angle. See drawing e-1.

**e-1****major axis****minor axis**

**Minor and major axes cross at  
90 degrees to each other.**



# Timesaver TEMPLATES

## online

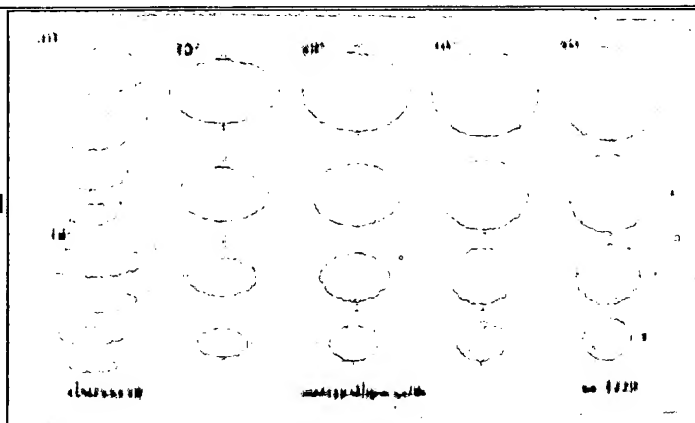
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